

UPHOLD SOVIETS

Events in Samara Show They Don't Want to Overthrow Bolsheviki

STAND BY OLD LEADERS Reports of Hostility Between Germans and Austrians at Kiev Confirmed

By ARTHUR RANSOME Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Moscow, June 28. (Delayed.) Yesterday morning M. Rasvinsky returned to Moscow from conducting negotiations at Kiev. I met him last night. He confirmed the reports as to hostility there between the Germans and Austrians.

This was partly due to German impatience with the inefficiency of Austrian troops, who without German help would be unable to hold down the Ukrainian front. The Austrians are assigned to the quieter districts, where trouble is expected. There is also a political bias in the difference concerning the Khom district, which is claimed by Poland and the Ukraine. Austria, owing to the strength of the internal Polish influence in this matter, is involved.

Unless conditions improve materially, Rasvinsky says that revolution is inevitable in the Ukraine immediately on the removal of the foreign troops. Events in Samara, which are being reported by the Czechs, should be instructive for those who believe that intervention and the overthrow of the Soviets will be rewarded with gratitude by an oppressed population. The Czechs themselves refrained from repressive measures, but their presence allowed other parties to take revenge which alone they were powerless to obtain. More than 100 Red Guards were shot, and about fifty civilian workmen. The Soviet leaders were imprisoned under very bad conditions on a diet of bread and water.

As soon as the local work people realized what was being done, they came to the "new government" with a demand for the immediate release of the leaders here and a cessation of further arrests. The sympathies of the population were so obvious that the new government, perhaps with recent examples fresh in mind, packed a democratic conference of representatives of the population to consider the formation of a new government. This packed conference was composed as follows: Two hundred officers who were actually taking part in the anti-Soviet movement; 200 workmen, and to insure a majority, thirty bourgeoisie.

In spite of this manifestly unfair proportion the voting was: For a constituent assembly, 200 to 158 for the Soviet Government, while the remaining handful voted for giving all authority into the hands of the old local organization. Nothing could more clearly illustrate the feeling of the majority of the population.

The reign of terror in Finland is really due to the flight of the party which, with German help, has obtained pre-eminence, on realizing that the only effect of suppression is to strengthen and deepen the revolutionary movement. The same conditions exist in Estonia, Livonia and in Ukraine. Every act of oppression strengthens the revolutionary feeling of the masses, who, after losing the Soviets, were immediately forced to realize how valuable was the thing they had lost.

HOLDS INTERVENTION WOULD HELP RUSSIA

Allied Action Would Be Beneficial, Czecho-Slovak Organizer Believes

By the United Press Washington, July 8. Allied intervention in Russia will be good for that country, though its people may not know it for some time.

This is the opinion of Dr. T. G. Masaryk, president of the Czecho-Slovak National Council here and organizer of the gallant band of Czecho-Slovaks now holding the center of world attention at Vladivostok, Russia. He has urged President Wilson to send immediate aid to these Slavs that they may be made useful in the great struggle. These men, Masaryk declares, want to help the Allies. When he first organized them it was for the purpose of getting them to the west front. He secured permission for them to move unmolested through Siberia to Vladivostok for shipment to France. They were welcomed, as was the Russian people, to open hostilities during the movement eastward.

Later, however, they were attacked, and as a result, virtually fought their way to the Pacific port, and are now there, in possession of huge war stores, captured when they took the city a week ago. These stores, Masaryk declares, are sufficient for successful operations against German and Bolsheviki forces until the Allies send aid. This is the end for the Czecho-Slovaks, who are popular as indicated, he says, by the warm reception accorded them by the populace, as they moved across Siberia. The Bolsheviki do not represent the Russian people, and are not deserving of Allied recognition, Masaryk has told President Wilson. But whether or not the various factions would welcome intervention now, such Allied action would certainly do them good, and eventually they would see it, he believes.

HOPES FOR GERMAN REVOLT

Branting Says Proletariat Would Rise if They Knew Truth

Paris, July 8.—Hjalmar Branting, Socialist leader in the Swedish second chamber and formerly Minister of Finance, before leaving for his post at the front, granted an interview to the Havas Agency, in which he urged a Socialist conference. He said it would be a great moral value, as the German proletariat could be induced to rebel against their masters if they understood that that universal court condemn Prussian militarism. Mr. Branting is in France to attend the congress of the French Socialist party on July 28.

"The question is not whether such German Socialists as Philipp Scheidemann and Dr. Eduard David can be won over," said M. Branting. "The German people have a great respect for the decisions of the international, which previously was dominated by German influence. Were it to learn some day that the Socialists of all countries, instead of some of its own chiefs, disapproved Prussian militarism, these Socialists that some of its Socialists, at least those who have a sane conception of socialism, would rally to the cause."

U. S. TO SPEED TRADE ARMY TO RUSSIA; MURMAN QUILTS

Continued from Page One assassination of the German Ambassador was to have been the signal for a big revolt under the leadership of the Social Revolutionists, but that failed to materialize on the scale that had been planned. It seems from this account that the fighting between Bolsheviki and Social Revolutionists reported to have taken place in Moscow was an outgrowth of the Von Mirbach affair. The Frankfurt message from Moscow mentioned such fighting as taking place in various parts of the city when the dispatch was filed, but gave no details.

BERLIN TO FORCE NEW DEMANDS ON RUSSIANS

By the United Press Stockholm, July 8. Germany will demand the right to police Moscow and Petrograd, under the guise of maintaining order, as the result of the assassination of Count Mirbach, German Ambassador to Russia, according to information from diplomatic sources today.

The Germans, who charge that the murder is the work of the Entente, will further demand free passage of troops from the Murman coast by way of Petrograd. The Russian, who is a German-Finnish invasion, already have declared their allegiance to the Allies and are expected to join forces with the Allied troops guarding the supply base there.

The Russian revolutionaries believe members of their party killed Mirbach. They declare that terroristic plots have been formed against Lenin, Trotsky and all other Bolsheviki leaders.

MURDER MAY HAVE FAR-REACHING EFFECT

By the Associated Press London, July 8. The assassination of Count Mirbach, the German Ambassador to Russia, is viewed by the newspapers here as an event of great importance which may have far-reaching results. The Daily Mail and the Daily Express agree that the assassination may have momentous consequences and compare it to the murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand at Sarajevo four years ago. The Express adds: "German influence in Russia can only be established on a solid basis by the maintenance of a great army of occupation. Russia may once more play a part in this."

The Daily Chronicle expects that if the German Emperor has his way there will be a march on Moscow accompanied by ruthless severities, although it is possible a more prudent policy may prevail, especially as Lenin and Tchitcherin will accept almost any demands for reparation, however abject. It thinks, nevertheless, that such a surrender might precipitate the fall of the Bolsheviki Government.

TWO POLISH CORPS AID CZECHO-SLOVAKS

London, July 8. Polish forces are fighting the Germans in co-operation with the Czecho-Slovaks, according to the Mail correspondent at Copenhagen. He quotes Polish newspapers as saying that the First Polish corps, under General Muntski, is engaged against the Germans, and that the second corps, under General Michalek, had crossed the Dnieper and joined the Czecho-Slovaks. This latter force was surprised at night by the Germans and a four days' fight followed, the Poles capturing 3000 prisoners. The date when this battle began is not given.

KERENSKY OPPOSES ENTRY BY JAPANESE

By the Associated Press Amsterdam, July 8. The position of the Czecho-Slovak forces operating in Siberia has become more serious for them according to a Vienna dispatch to the Berlin Tageblatt. They already have suffered several severe defeats, the newspaper declares. Austro-Hungarian prisoners of war in Siberia, the newspaper adds, are taking a prominent part in the fighting against the Czecho-Slovaks.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS MAY SOLVE SIBERIAN PUZZLE

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. London, July 8. A dispatch to the Daily Express from Tokio, dated July 2, says: "The Vladivostok Soviet had taken elaborate measures to resist the Czecho-Slovak, and the ease with which it was dispossessed and the encouragement of tenacity of the Bolsheviki power in Siberia. The Czecho-Slovaks at Vladivostok are cut off from their own parties in western Siberia, but developments suggest that soon they may jointly control the Trans-Siberian Railway."

"The movement of which the Czecho-Slovak deeds are the outward manifestations, is entirely spontaneous. The main bodies of the Czecho-Slovaks being a great moral value, as the German alliance action proves the depth of Russian antagonism to the Bolsheviki Slavs."

JAPAN WAITS U. S. WORD FOR ACTION IN SIBERIA

By the United Press Tokio, July 8. After two weeks' negotiations here over the request of the European Allies that Japan intervene in Siberia, it may be stated that Japan will not consider intervention until the United States joins the other Entente Allies in the request. It is generally believed that the Japanese favor intervention, provided the United States consents, but the attitude of President Wilson on the subject is thought here to be unchanged.

U. S. FLIERS ANXIOUS FOR REAL WAR WORK

Italian Commandant Finds It Hard to Keep Them on Ground

By the Associated Press Italian Army Headquarters, July 8. The Italian commandant, under whose direction the American fliers are working on the Italian front, has only one fault to find with them. They never want to remain on the ground.

WILL TRAIN COLLEGE MEN War Department Seeks Them as Camp Instructors

By the Associated Press Washington, July 8.—A sixty-day intensive training course to train college men as assistant instructors in the students' army training corps will open July 15 at Ft. Belvoir, N. Y.; Fort Sheridan, Ill. and Presidio, Cal. The War Department announced today that colleges which enroll the minimum of 100 able-bodied students for the students' training corps will be invited to select a number of men for the course. Regular army officers will have charge and members of faculties, as well as students, are eligible.

Allies Win in Macedonia Paris, July 8.—French troops, co-operating with Italians, on the border of Albania and Macedonia, near Kozitza, attacked the heights between the Devoll and Tomerica Rivers for the purpose of improving their position. They seized the crest of Glastepir, in spite of the violent resistance of the enemy, and have reformed counter-attacks. Some prisoners have been taken.

Gangrene Fatal to J. N. Boone Hazleton, Pa., July 8.—J. Newton Boone, sixty-three years old, a well-known fisherman and hunter, died at the State Hospital after amputation of his right foot for gangrene. Boone built many of the breakers of the Hazleton region for A. Pardee & Co., pioneer operators of the Lehigh field, and was inspector of many public contracts in this section in late years.

to the Italian mechanic accompanying him the imminent danger they were in. The mechanic, without a moment's hesitation, climbed out and fought his way to the wing against a tremendous wind pressure. Then, lying flat on his face, and bracing his feet against the strut, he grasped the machine's damaged cable with one hand on each side of the break.

LONE AMERICAN FLIER FIGHTS OFF 7 GERMANS

Aerial Photographer Attacked by Boche Airmen Brings One Down in Flames

By EDWIN L. JAMES Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. With the American Army on the Marne, July 8. In a successful French attack on Hill 204, west of Chateau-Thierry, American airmen in considerable numbers co-operated with the French artillery and infantry. The mission of the American pursuit machines was to keep the German fliers away from the American and French observation planes, and this was successfully done.

Because of the number of American planes, the Richthofen circus kept its distance and refused an invitation to attack. Once it came near enough for an exchange of shots, but there were no casualties. Quentin Roosevelt took part in this brush.

A lieutenant, with an observer, had a thrilling experience several days ago. He was on a photographic mission, three kilometers behind the German lines, when he was attacked by seven airmen. Instead of running, he gave battle in the big new French biplane, mounting four guns, which was recently furnished to our observation fliers. Despite the large number of Germans who were firing at them, the two Americans

MURDER OF MIRBACH MAY UPSET BOLSHEVIKI

Abject Acceptance of German Demands Likely to Precipitate Lenin's Fall

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger London, July 8. The Daily Chronicle says editorially on the Mirbach assassination: "The German Government will find itself in an awkward dilemma between two motives—a desire to avoid using more troops in new theatres of war and a desire to teach the Russians by exacting a most drastic penalty, in order that the lives of eminent Germans in Russia may be held sacred. The German Emperor, it will be remembered, has always been particularly emphatic about the sacrosanctity of his diplomatic representatives abroad, and it was the murder of the German minister at Peking that prompted his original 'Hun speech' to the soldiers whom he sent to take vengeance on China."

"If his personal impulses carry the day we shall witness a German march on Moscow, accompanied by ruthless severities, but it is possible that a more prudent policy may prevail, especially as Lenin and Tchitcherin may be relied on to accept almost any demands for reparation, however abject. It remains to be seen whether such a surrender on their part might not precipitate the fall of their government in Russia."

"The episode does not stand alone. Taken in conjunction with the feats of the Czecho-Slovak, which would scarcely be possible unless they had a great deal of popular feeling on their side, it certainly suggests that events are on the march."

Girl Accuses Real Estate Man Frederick Schneider, a real estate dealer, Twenty-ninth street near Master, was held for court by Magistrate Pennock at Central Station today on a charge preferred by May McIntyre, seventeen years old, the same address.

Chinaman Practices Law San Francisco, Cal., July 8.—Chang Chung Wing, native son of California, is an attorney-at-law, the first Chinese-American to be admitted to the bar in the State. He was given his legal papers

by District Court of Appeals, before which he was examined, having passed with a percentage of 84 out of a possible 100. He was one of the three highest men in the class of eighty-six of whom forty-nine passed the examination.



A Year's Work for 6 Billion Bees

As a bee lives six weeks, 157 thousand "colonies" of 50 thousand each, are produced eight times before producing the 2 1/2 million pounds of honey required each year by the families that read The Delineator. Why not make your factory a "hive of industry" to produce goods for these prosperous households, by advertising in

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Are the Packers Profiteers?

Plain Facts About the Meat Business

The Federal Trade Commission in its recent report on war profits, stated that the five large meat packers have been profiteering and that they have a monopoly of the market.

These conclusions, if fair and just, are matters of serious concern not only to those engaged in the meat packing business but to every other citizen of our country.

The figures given on profits are misleading and the statement that the packers have a monopoly is unsupported by the facts.

The packers mentioned in the report stand ready to prove their profits reasonable and necessary.

The meat business is one of the largest American industries. Any citizen who would familiarize himself with its details must be prepared for large totals.

The report states that the aggregate profits of four large packers were \$140,000,000 for the three war years.

This sum is compared with \$19,000,000 as the average annual profit for the three years before the war, making it appear that the war profit was \$121,000,000 greater than the pre-war profit.

This compares a three-year profit with a one-year profit—a manifestly unfair method of comparison. It is not only misleading, but the Federal Trade Commission apparently has made a mistake in the figures themselves.

The aggregate three-year profit of \$140,000,000 was earned on sales of over four and a half billion dollars. It means about three cents on each dollar of sales—or a mere fraction of a cent per pound of product.

Packers' profits are a negligible factor in prices of live stock and meats. No other large business is conducted upon such small margins of profit.

Furthermore—and this is very important—only a small portion of this profit has been paid in dividends. The balance has been put back into the businesses. It had to be, as you realize when you consider the problems the packers have had to solve—and solve quickly—during these war years.

To conduct this business in war times, with higher costs and the necessity of paying two or three times the former prices for live stock, has required the use of two or three times the ordinary amount of working capital. The addi-

tional profit makes only a fair return on this, and as has been stated, the larger portion of the profits earned has been used to finance huge stocks of goods and to provide additions and improvements made necessary by the enormous demands of our army and navy and the Allies.

If you are a business man you will appreciate the significance of these facts. If you are unacquainted with business, talk this matter over with some business acquaintance—with your banker, say—and ask him to compare profits of the packing industry with those of any other large industry at the present time.

No evidence is offered by the Federal Trade Commission in support of the statement that the large packers have a monopoly. The Commission's own report shows the large number and importance of other packers.

The packers mentioned in the statement stand ready to prove to any fair-minded person that they are in keen competition with each other, and that they have no power to manipulate prices.

If this were not true they would not dare to make this positive statement.

Furthermore, government figures show that the five large packers mentioned in the report account for only about one-third of the meat business of the country.

They wish it were possible to interest you in the details of their business. Of how, for instance, they can sell dressed beef for less than the cost of the live animal, owing to utilization of by-products, and of the wonderful story of the methods of distribution throughout this broad land, as well as in other countries.

The five packers mentioned feel justified in co-operating with each other to the extent of together presenting this public statement.

They have been able to do a big job for your government in its time of need; they have met all war-time demands promptly and completely and they are willing to trust their case to the fair-mindedness of the American people with the facts before them.

Armour and Company Cudahy Packing Co. Morris & Company Swift & Company Wilson & Company